

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 27th, 1900

NUMBER 48

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:
The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Las Palmas

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M. SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

6 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 6

(formerly No. 1)

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

F. J. CARLSSON

Importer of English and French casimères.

ENGLISH TAILOR

Formerly with Poole, LONDON.

1st CLASS ENGLISH MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP

Prices moderate. TERMS CASH.

All languages spoken.

42, RUA DO ROSÁRIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR
BRAKE COMPANY.**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill all orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice. For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 7

P. O. Box 842. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal Bodied Rubber Type and patent "AIR CURSION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved



REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office. Subscription, 20s. per annum.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1888.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUGUSTUS O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice Pres. and Treas.

JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

L. KIRTLAND MYERS, Asst. Treas.

W. RAWDON MYERS, Asst. Sec'y.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRELIER & Co.,

Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua General Camara, 17.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineer & Importers of North American Machinery and Man u factures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

Babcock & Wilcox Co. Ltd. Boilers, etc.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

Rua do Ouvidor, 55 and 57, Caixa 954

SÃO PAULO:

Rua Direita, 7, Caixa Q

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa Salas 26 and 27

Financeira Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 74

Insurance.**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund... £ 600,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.No. 50, Rua 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "Agent : **P. E. Swanwick.**7, Rua 1^o de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.No. 38, Rua 1^o de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MER-
CANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899 ... £ 14,499,089
Authorized Capital..... " 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... " 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

FOR SALE.

A large and well-mounted

Printing Office

Suitable for publishing and commercial work, enjoying an excellent reputation for the good quality of its work, and conveniently located. It possesses one double-cylinder and two single cylinder presses, several small job presses, electric motor and all needful machinery, tools and material for turning out a large quantity of work.

No Reasonable offer will be refused.

The proprietor wishes to sell in order to withdraw from business because of broken health.
Further particulars may be obtained by inquiry at this office.**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^o de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

VISCOUNTY CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m., also on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days and according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN DAWCY, T. C. D.

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. guese on Sundays. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 5 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: 8 a.m., every Sunday at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7:15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Messages for the meeting may be left at Rua Alameda 20, or Rua Conde de Baccalari 78.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence : On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Cnixa 357

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. at 4 p.m. Sundays. 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional DirectoryDr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.
Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1^o de Março, 2 to 4 p.m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.**Miscellaneous.**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEANEN'S MISSION.—Red and Reading Room, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 2nd floor; 10, Rua Camerino. Gifts of books, magazines, W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, etc., also of left off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cantelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

Important and well-known Distillers at Chateaufort require purchasing agents; monopoly. Address, with Bankers references, "Chateaufort" c/o Street's Agency, 30 Cornhill, London, England.

Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.The eminent Professor Chapin, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said: 'I think I feel better now.' and then 'she giddiness has already gone.'"

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean congress has been asked to appropriate \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition.

—The expenditure of the Chilean state railways in August exceeded the income by \$492,605.81.

—A Santiago telegram of the 21st says the Chilean government has asked Bolivia for guarantees in favor of Minister König, so that he can travel in that country without risk of violence.

—The German consul in Payta-Piara (Peru) reports the discovery of large rubber forests on the Niera river, a branch of the Amazon, which can be reached from the millhills of the tobacco plantations by an eight days' journey. Several German firms organized a large expedition to start for the interior and to secure the right to collect the rubber. As the natives are very poor, it is expected that cheap native labor will facilitate the collection. A special road is projected, which will touch Iquitos, by way of which town it is considered best to send all material, as it would be difficult to find a route which is shorter through the Piara district.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 18.—The Red Spectre seems to haunt every nation in this part of the globe. Ecuador has discovered that its existence is menaced, and so it has declared, on paper, that it will arm to the teeth. Argentina cackles because its land batteries are more numerous than those of Chili, but at the same time threatens if Chili increases her sea force to go one better all the time. Chili is, without any manner of doubt, the most level-headed of all Spanish-American countries, nevertheless, every now and again it temporarily loses its balance over some effect of imagination. Just now the effect is supplied by the visit of the Brazilian President to the chief magistrate of the Argentine republic. Out of this simple act of an exchange of international courtesies all kinds of dangers have already been conjured up. Brazil, for so long the friend and quasi ally of Chili, is suspected of coquetting with Argentina with sinister intent. One school of soothsayers sees in the official visit of Brazil to Argentina the intervention of these countries in the questions between Peru and Chili and between Bolivia and Chili, in favor of Bolivia and Peru and against Chili. Another school sees in the visit the partition of Bolivia between Argentina and Brazil. To-morrow, or the next day, the world will probably be informed that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been entered into between Argentina and Brazil against Chili.—*Chilian Times*, Oct. 31.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**—There was a brilliant gathering of forgerie ministers and representatives of the legations at the Royal Hotel last evening at a dinner given by Dr. Cyro de Azevedo, the Brazilian minister, in celebration of the anniversary of his republic. The banquet hall was lavishly decorated with cut flowers and the electrical display was artistic and pleasing. The menu and wines were selected with the greatest care and at each plate was an orchid for the guest who was to occupy the seat.—*B. A. Herald*, Nov. 16.—What a shabby thing it was for the Montevideo quarantine people to put the American flag ship "Chicago" of Admiral Selley in quarantine because she came from Rio with a good medical staff on board, clean bill of health, and all because she did not bring down a medical inspector from Rio, as if her own doctors did not know far better than any from Rio could as to the condition of the crew. Montevideo is not entitled to rank higher than a half civilized people in quarantine matters.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—On Wednesday at midnight one unarmed Spaniard thrashed four Italian ruffians at least, one of whom was armed. The four footpads attacked him in Plaza San Martin. They seized his arms and one held a dagger to his throat and ordered him to deliver his cash. But the haughty Viragoth was not going to be beaten by four mere scoundrels, so he kicked one in the pit of the stomach, bowling him over knife and all, and this so startled the others that they let go. He punished them severely in genuine Gothic style, and two of them beat a hasty retreat while the Goth had so staggered the other two that they could not move when the police came up to rescue him after all danger of a fight was over.—*B. A. Herald*, Nov. 16.—The donation of \$50,000 by President Campos Salles when he was here was a sort of a white elephant. It was proposed to make grants for the fund to recommended poor, but this has given rise to so many applications that the committee is swamped, and does not know what to do. The proposition was most unwise. Under such an arrangement the most cheery and undeserving might get most and the number of poor would, as a matter of course, take a sudden increase. We have not sufficient hospital accommodations for the sick, and it would be far better to use this fund as a permanent source of aid to those who most of all deserve it, the sick and the maimed. Build an extra ward in some hospital or devote it to the work of helping those who cannot help themselves instead of giving it to a lot of shameless able-bodied beggars. Recommendations are worthless, for we all know how they are given to the persistent and plausible beggar.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—It is said that Brazil and Argentina are considering the possibility of a convention which shall put an end to all ambition of conquest by force of arms in South America. This would be a wise movement.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—According to telegrams from Rosario, two fresh cases of bubonic plague have appeared on board the "Highland Prince", now in that port, the victims being the cook and a stoker. There is still some uncertainty, however, as one of the messengers only refers to the cases as "suspected." This steamer, it will be remembered, arrived in the River Plate with the pest on board. She was thoroughly disinfected (as the term is known here) and made to undergo full quarantine, and was disinfected again on arrival at Buenos Aires. It is not yet known whether the new victims are members of the original crew, or whether they were enlisted at Rosario. In the latter case, they may have acquired the disease in their vessels, though its existence there is not admitted; but the stronger inference is that the germs of the disease have remained on board the vessel despite the hygienic precautions. If the latter prove true, it will be curious to see what course the sanitary authorities will adopt, for it will be a striking proof of the inefficiency of their present methods. For the matter of that, it is still a mystery how the vessel acquired the disease at all, for she did not come from any port where infection was known to exist.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 16.**THE QUARANTINE PLAGUE.**

The health authorities, possibly influenced by the general outcry of the press, if not by a strong hint from superior quarters, have come to the wise resolution that in future war vessels shall be placed in the same category as steamers with a sanitary inspector on board, and consequently only submitted to what they call "completeness" quarantine. In conformity with this, the U. S. S. "Chicago" was given free pratique yesterday morning. Still, to our thinking, it was a barbarity to impose any quarantine at all on a vessel in her conditions, and the act was prompted more by a desire to exercise authority than any regard for public interests. However, from such a body as the present council of hygiene we suppose we must be grateful, even for small concessions. The council would have saved itself a good deal of obloquy if it had taken its resolution sooner.

The order will appear to-day imposing five days quarantine on vessels from Villa Couperon and four days on those from other Paraguayan ports, on account of the alleged reappearance of bubonic plague there, though its existence has not been decisively proved. This is another absurdity, for the experience of the past year has plainly shown that the form of the plague is not virulent, and there is no more reason to impose quarantine on that account than if there had been a few cases of typhoid or small-pox. However, it is quite useless to argue with the council on this point. It seems determined to do its worst to injure the interests of the port with quarantine plague, on the false pretence of keeping out other diseases that are not nearly so mischievous, and no power seems able or willing to check its course.

Disinfection has been declared against vessels from Cuba, on account of the presence of yellow fever there.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 11.**SETTLING CHILDREN IN THE TRANSVAAL.**Sir Brampton Gordon has summarily crushed the suggestions that the new colonies should be utilised as a transplanting ground for children from our industrial schools. He points out that though there is land in the southern portion of Cape Colony and Natal suitable for settlement by British colonists, the newly-annexed territories are pastoral, and not in any sense agricultural. Those who speak of "heavening them with Britishers" seem to imagine that such colonists would find homesteads surrounded by 300 or 400 acres of cultivated land, as in this country. The Transvaal farms contain, as a rule, 7,000 acres; a very small area has been hoed by natives, and grows a little maize; the rest is rough pasture. For five months in the year there is not a drop of rain; for three or four months out of the five the farmer must leave his house, and take his flocks and herds to the hush veldt, where grass can be found, and where his only home will be his wagon. Such a life would never suit the British farmer, and in Sir Brampton Gordon's opinion such a country is certainly not fitted for the settlement of children from our industrial schools, as proposed by the Duke of Argyll. A good many people will be inclined to agree with him. The incident is but another to show what a terra incognita South Africa is, even to well-educated Englishmen.—*Commercial Intelligence*.

THE Spanish government is becoming alarmed over the emigration of agriculturists from Galicia, and is disposed to impose restrictions. But of what use will it be? Spain is so badly governed that her sons must go elsewhere in order to live, and it will be useless to impose restrictions. The best way to check emigration is to deal justly with them and release them from unbearable burdens.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
 HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in
 Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 510.) (Caixa 175.)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Kolbischell
 Sohn, Frankfurt a M.
 England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 London.
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal.... Banco Lisbon & Açores and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Heit,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 597, of 17th October, 1899.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Montevideo and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 and correspondents in Germany.
 Messrs. Roesti & Co.,
 and correspondents in ITALY.
 The Bank of New York, N. Y., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Prior Mercet & Co., Paris.
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 London Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.
 Kleinwort sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-
 ches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Conrad Huitrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.,
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,
 Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 101.245.400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 17.480.078\$736

Profits in suspense. Rs. 11.156.739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.
 LONDON.
 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 PARIS
 Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.
 HAMBURG.
 Banco de Portugal LISBON.
 Opens accounts current;
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

SMALWYT'S THANKFULNESS

I have been thinking the matter over, said
 Mr. Smalwytt, reflectively, and I have come
 to the conclusion that I have much to be
 thankful for. As a rule, we are accustomed to
 think of what we want and do not happen to
 possess, and thankfulness is about as common
 with us as the *sorte grande*. But when you
 look at the matter in the right light, as I am
 just now doing, there is quite as good reason for
 being thankful for *not* having certain things,
 as for having others. For instance, I can im-
 agine a man being fairly overwhelmed with
 gratitude over drawing a blank at a raffle
 where the prize was worth only five dollars
 and the drinks promised to cost ten. There
 are many little compensations in this queer
 old world if we only care to look for them.
 And I am not sure but what they would re-
 concile the majority of us to not having been
 born a Vanderbilts. Why, it quite makes my
 poverty enjoyable to reflect that I am not
 father-in-law to a Marlborough!

Now, let us consider the matter as applied
 to the situation here in Rio.
 In the first place, I am profoundly thankful
 for having a clump of banana plants in my
 garden. Monarchies may topple and fall and
 republics may play the giddy in diplomacy
 and finance, but those bananas just go on
 bearing fruit and replanting themselves year
 after year without a sign of complaint. All I
 have to do is to cut down a plant when I
 want its bunch of bananas—and nature does
 all the rest.

I am also thankful that I am not a share-
 holder in the Banco da Republica and in two
 or three other national institutions of credit,
 whose sole credit has been given to certain
 illustrious and distinguished gentlemen for
 mismanaging and swamping them. My poverty
 in this respect improves my chances with
 St. Peter.

I am likewise thankful that I am not a de-
 positor in any of those banks, for it is better
 to have no money at all than to have it where
 you can't get it. When I am the proud pos-
 sessor of a small amount of irredeemable
 currency I like to feel that it is all mine,
 and that I have the sovereign right to
 spend it when I please. I don't want any
 homeopathic doctor turned finance minister
 to tell me that I must invest it in
 some special bonds of his own invention,
 drawing a homeopathic rate of interest, nor do
 I want a bank to tell me that I can't have the
 money for sixty days. When I deposit my
 little savings in a bank I want to feel that
 I can draw it out when I want it, that the
 minister of finance has nothing to do with it,
 and that I can imprison the bank manager if
 he steals it.

My clump of bananas, you see, works on a
 different principle altogether. It pays com-
 pound interest, too, for it not only gives me
 bunches of fruit at stated intervals, but it
 keeps on producing new plants, or increasing
 the principal. And there is no sixty days
 notice, nor 3 per cent. interest, nor special
 favors about it, nor am I obliged to import
 gardener from Germany to keep the business
 up. The more I think of it, the more thank-
 ful I am for that clump of bananas.

And I am thankful that I am not a creditor of
 those ably mis-managed banks, whose directors
 get rich easily, and whose directors' relatives
 are provided with fat positions beyond their
 deserts. When I happen to fill the proud
 position of a creditor, which is not very often,

I want the satisfaction of dropping in on my
 debtor on pay-day and holding him to the
 terms of the contract. I want my pound of
 flesh, you see. If he can not pay up, I want
 to know why, and I also want the privilege of
 exacting a proper extension of the debt. I
 don't want to be tickled off alphabetically
 and invited to sneak humbly in when two-
 thirds of the creditors have been served, and
 then set dancing about, like Jack in the box,
 between various clerks and officials, snubbed
 here and abused there, and then shovled out
 after some hours of hard work with the beg-
 garly promise of a 3 per cent five years bond
 at the end. There's no glory in that kind of
 treatment—nor profit either! If the bank
 hasn't the money to pay up, I want to have a
 look at the books to see how much the direc-
 tors and their special friends have taken out,
 and I want all the stealings returned to the
 assets. You see I am a little old-fashioned in
 my ideas, and I can not reconcile myself to
 the idea of losing my own hard earnings to
 support parasitic patriots or a bank man-
 ager's needy friends and relatives.

Then, too, I am deeply thankful for the
 possession of an old khaki-colored, humped
 hen. She is a *criolla*, of humble origin, and
 has never been entertained at a banquet by
 the American minister, but she is honest and
 industrious, an expert in producing eggs and
 chickens, and is tormented with no canker-
 ing ambition. She is as pleased and proud
 over the production of an egg, as Edison
 could be over the invention of some new
 machine. Some day the minister of finance
 will impose a stamp tax on newly-laid eggs,
 and the municipal council will require a
 licence for cackling, and then I shall have to
 part with her. But until those impending
 excisions come, I shall listen to the daily cack-
 ling of my old featherless-necked hen with
 sincere gratitude, for with such a hen and
 such a clump of bananas I shall be secure of
 an income when banks shall cease from trou-
 bling and political doctors are at rest.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

The trial of the prisoners accused of the
 crime of conspiracy, which commenced on
 Tuesday and terminated at 3:30 a.m. on Thurs-
 day, resulted in the complete collapse of the
 prosecution. Only one witness was heard, and
 he declared that he knew nothing whatever
 about the matter. In default of other evidence
 the solicitor of the republic made use of the
 alleged confessions which the police authori-
 ties claimed to have extorted from prisoners
 in a secret and inquisitorial examination.
 The lawyers of the defence, however, showed
 that these so-called confessions had no value as
 evidence, and the prisoners were triumphantly
 acquitted.

During the trial several interesting inci-
 dents occurred. When Councillor Andrade
 Figueira, surrounded by his friends, on Tues-
 day morning approached the building in
 which the trial was held, all the persons in
 the crowd that had gathered round it, instinc-
 tively uncovered.

On Wednesday night, when Dr. Pedro
 Moacyr, one of the lawyers of the defence,
 was speaking, he turned to Councillor Andrade
 Figueira and apostrophized him in terms of
 glowing eulogy. The spectators cheered, and
 the judge ordered the court-room to be cleared.
 In the midst of the excitement and confusion
 that ensued, Lieut. Vinhas, one of the pris-
 oners, saw a man with a drawn knife ap-
 proaching Andrade Figueira. He instantly
 drew his revolver and placed himself at the
 Councillor's side. The man with the knife
 turned and disappeared in the crowd.

Another prisoner, Lieut. Reis Junior, per-
 ceiving that the judge was frightened, hurried
 across the room and reassured him, promising
 that no one should harm him.

We understand that the friends of the ac-
 cused intend giving their rejoicing a religious
 form and will cause a *Te Deum* to be cele-
 brated.

The solicitor of the republic has appealed,
 and Deputy Germano Hasselocher, a cas-
 tillista representative, has introduced a pro-
 ject into congress providing for the summary
 trial of such cases by federal district judges,
 and without jury. It would seem that the
 republicans are no longer republicans, for they
 have no faith in popular institutions.

CLUB INTERNACIONAL DE S. VICENTE.

We have been favored with particulars of
 the inauguration of a new social club at São
 Vicente (Santos) on the 17th inst., which
 consisted of a well-organized concert fol-
 lowed by a dance lasting well into the morning
 hours. The concert was pronounced a great
 success, and is to be followed this week by a
 smoking concert, and later on by a ball. The
 officers of the Club are:—President, Mr.
 E. P. de Saone, to whom the club owes its
 existence; vice president, Mr. Oscar L. Ri-
 beiro; treasurer, Mr. L. Janckens; secretary,
 Mr. Alfred Senior; directors of the week,
 Messrs. Keelman, H. P. Smith, Rosenheim,
 Wright, Kouning, Reipert and Reislughaus.
 The club has secured the elegant residence of
 the late Sr. E. Faria da Silva, which has been
 tastefully furnished and decorated, and will
 contribute largely toward its success.

Among the guests present at the inaugural
 concert and dance were:—Mr. and Mrs. E.
 P. de Saone, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ribeiro,
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Keelman, Mr. and Mrs. L.
 Janckens, Mr. and Miss Gex, Mr. and Mrs.
 E. S. Yonke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wagner, Mr.
 and Mrs. A. Arnstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fries,
 Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. H.
 Hayn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wright, Mr. and

Mrs. H. C. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reisinghaus, Miss Mary de Pallich, Miss Ellis, Miss Wagner, Miss Lourey, Miss Grota, Mr. and Miss Reipert, Mrs. and the Misses Waeny, and Messrs. E. A. Barham, A. Goney, A. Senior, J. Meadows, R. P. Skipworth, F. Forbes, H. Harwood, J. Dennison, E. Wyl-ling, H. Rosenheim, A. Tweedie, A. Lewis, H. Sommer, H. Symois, H. Pelling Smith, J. Cadzow, R. Reipert, H. Wendle, F. Tra-ey, R. Ratto, C. Hellwig, F. Bohn, J. A. Hunter, H. von Kaupman, T. Mathiesen, J. Brawn, R. Vanthie, E. Menge, Th. Simon, H. Simon, M. Krennman, F. Robbleu.

—Late mail advices from Rio de Janeiro show that the gravity of the financial and bank- ing crisis in Brazil has not been exaggerated. The Bank of the Republic at Rio, the suc- cessor of the Bank of Brazil under the monarchy, was forced to suspend the cash payments of its depositors' checks, or rather has deferred all such payments for sixty days, and this example had to be followed by three other leading native institutions. Large advances had already been made by the impoverished Brazilian treasury to sustain the Bank of the Republic, and the tenor of the information regarding the matter would show that its mis- fortunes were the result of reckless manage- ment, involving a rather free misuse of the bank's resources and facilities to aid officials and politicians. Steps were at once taken by the government to meet the emergency, and a bill was rushed through the Brazilian con- gress providing for a deposit of £ 1,000,000 of the government currency guarantee fund with the bank, and also for an issue of 3 per cent. bonds for 100,000,000 milreis, guar- anteed by the assets of the bank, with an advance of 25 per cent. of the amount of these bonds by the government to the institution in order to permit it to make discounts. It is noted that the manager of one of the leading foreign banks at Rio was called to assume the direction of the embarrassed institution notwithstanding the opposition which this step aroused on the part of the native public and press. The situation is evidently a critical one, money being phenomenally scarce and commerce and industry extremely depressed. The liquidation of the fallen bank, it is stated, would only intensify the trouble, as much of its assets have been advanced to aid dubious speculations—*Bradstreet's*, New York, Oct. 20.

TO LET.

A large chacara in S. Domingos, extending from Rua Boa Viagem to the water front, with accommo- dations for a large family, or a boarding-house. Arrangements for taking over furniture of present occupants can be made, if desired.
For particulars apply at No. 12, Rua da Boa Viagem.

TO MERCHANTS.

Owing to the Directors of the Companhia Lupton having decided to reduce their branch in Santos to a mere despatching office, the undersigned, ex manager and former accountant of the Company, seeks a re-engagement.
Qualifications. A full knowledge of the General Import and Export business including Coal and Cotton Steamship and Fire Insurance Agencies. Banking and general business. An expert Accountant and knowing well the prages of São Paulo, Santos and the interior of the Estado.

Address: JOHN J. WILSON.

Praça José Menino 75,
Santos.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5. Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1836

PAID-UP CAPITAL. £2,523,225
RESERVE FUND. £2,523,225

ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

A few words on the superiority of,

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

"I send you by parcel post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "Tropical" miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade-mark.

TO BE LET.

Furnished bedroom, without board, small English family, Botafogo.

Apply to A. B. C.

Rio News.

Hotels.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.
The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.
The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSÉ D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and the dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

CARSON'S HOTEL

188, Rua do Cattede,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily office reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$48.00 per annum for Brazil;
22.50 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Sennan,
Attorneys,

141, Broadway, NEW YORK.

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON

• Frost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street.

and by Messrs. A. R. Dunlop & Co., SÃO PAULO.
Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$5.00 each
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 27th, 1900.

AFTER the lapse of about eight months the alleged conspirators against the republic were last week brought to trial and promptly acquitted. The complete collapse of the prosecution was a surprise, even to those who knew that the accused were innocent, for it was believed that the government would spare no effort to show that cause existed for the denunciation and the violence which followed. But when the test came the government had nothing to show but the very suspicious confession of an informer, and the alleged confessions of three or four others extorted in secret by the police. These alleged confessions were declared valueless as evidence, and as no corroborative evidence was produced, the jury had no alternative but to acquit the prisoners. Recurring now to the violence exerted in the arrest of Councillor Andrade Figueira, an old man whose physical infirmities should have protected him against police harshness, even where no respect for legal formalities existed, to the irregularities and delays in the denunciation, and to the repeated refusal of the supreme court to grant writs of *habeas corpus* on account of these irregular proceedings—recurring to all these, one can not help feeling that in the interests of good government the matter should not be allowed to drop. In a republic, the rights and privileges of the citizen are of greater consequence than those of the government, and for the simple reason that they are fundamental. Under a monarchy, conspiracy to overthrow the government is treason; under a republic, the logical counterpart of this crime is conspiracy against the rights and privileges of the citizen. To arrest and imprison him on false or imaginary charges and to deny him the ordinary recourses of the law, is certainly a capital offence and should be punished with severity, for it should be clearly established that neither the executive, nor the legislature, nor any subversive court, has any right to trespass upon, nor infringe the inalienable rights of the citizen. It is a curious circumstance that the present executive experienced a similar conspiracy when governor of the state of São Paulo, and although no proofs were ever made public he permitted his subordinates to prohibit private assemblies of citizens and to destroy the printing-office of a newspaper which was known to favor monarchical principles but had never stepped outside the bounds of proper discussion in the advocacy of its ideas. Indemnisation was subsequently refused for these trespasses, and it is highly probable that in the present case indemnisation for false imprisonment would also be refused. But it should be borne in mind that the personal and political

liberties enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon race are the fruit of persistent resistance to the encroachments of the government, and persistent controversy in behalf of what the people consider as rights and privileges. Even to-day an Englishman will fight stubbornly for a sixpence, if its loss implies a trespass upon what he considers a right or privilege. And so must the Brazilian act also, if he would preserve his liberties and protect his rights. The tendency of government is always toward the exercise of arbitrary authority, and this is just as true with the republic as with the monarchy.

THE INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Returns for the month of October show that in that month—in comparison with October, 1899, there was an increase in the receipts of the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ceará, Jaraguá, Parahyba, Aracajú, Victoria and Penedo. The figures are as follows:

October, 1900.....	17,816,210\$57
" 1899.....	10,852,523\$967
Increase.....	2,963,686\$909

The receipts decreased at the custom-houses of Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão and Santa Catharina, the figures being as follows:

October, 1899.....	2,768,109\$914
" 1900.....	2,093,715\$146
Decrease.....	674,394\$768

Deducting the amount of the decrease at four custom-houses from that of the increase at ten, we have a net increase of 2,289,291\$222.

At the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office the receipts were as follows:

October, 1900.....	1,893,432\$890
" 1899.....	1,472,733\$685
Increase.....	420,699\$205

Adding this increase to that at custom-houses we have a total of 2,709,990\$127.

For the nine previous months the ascertained decrease in revenue was 19,726,629\$011. Deducting from this sum the ascertained amount of the increase in October, we have a net decrease of 17,016,638\$584.

Unfortunately, the increase shown by the figures for October does not seem to be permanent. For instance, both at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and at the general revenue office the receipts are again decreasing. In the first fortnight of the present month in comparison with the corresponding period of 1899 they were as follows:

Rio de Janeiro Custom-house:	
1st fortn't, November, 1899.....	2,591,804\$375
" " " 1900.....	2,337,669\$102
Decrease.....	254,135\$173

General Revenue Office:	
1st fortn't, Nov. 1899.....	1,126,658\$412
" " " 1900.....	968,741\$997
Decrease.....	157,916\$425

Total decrease at the two revenue stations.....	412,051\$598
---	--------------

Adding this sum to the foregoing amount of the decrease in the first nine months of the year and deducting the amount of the increase reported for October we find that, in spite of this temporary increase, there is still an ascertained net decrease of 17,428,690\$146 in the revenue for 1900 in comparison with 1899. Full returns will doubtless show that the decrease has been even greater.

It is a pity that members of the cabinet are not also members of congress. It would be instructive to hear their answers to some of the questions asked. The practice of first submitting the question to the approval of the chamber, is a mistake, for it should be an established privilege that any member can at the proper time interrogate the government on any matter of public policy. As a representative of the people, a congressman can not be denied the right of asking the government for information, for in a republic he represents the sovereign power, of which the President and his cabinet are only servants. At times these interpellations may be irksome and even mischievous, but as the principle is sound it is better to submit to every inconvenience rather than suppress the privilege. On the whole, interpellations are salutary and wholesome, and they afford a very efficient means

to the minority for holding the government in check. The questions which have been lately asked, and suppressed, regarding the financial policy of the government and its relations with the Banco da Republica, ought to have been answered on the spot. To suppress them, or to avoid them, is to confess that there is something to conceal.

The Minas Gerais project—as Minister Murtinho's bill for suppressing exchange speculation and with it the foreign banks, is called—came up for discussion in 2nd reading on Saturday last. As no one cared to discuss the measure, it went to vote and was approved. The *Journal* insists that changes must be made in the project in 3rd reading, but this will of course depend on the minister. As Minister Murtinho had this project under consideration before the collapse of the Banco da Republica, it may be assumed that it represents his wishes as it stands. We do not anticipate therefore that any change will be made in the chamber, though the senate may show itself a little more independent. That the adoption of an mistaken and mischievous measure will cause incalculable harm, no one can doubt. The fall of exchange to 10 yesterday is only a slight indication of what will result. It should be remembered that Brazil is still dependent upon the London market for money and credit, and must remain so for many years to come. It will be suicidal, therefore, to adopt any measure designed to restrict or prejudice the invested interests of any class of foreigners in this country.

It is to be deeply regretted that the Banco da Republica has made so serious a mistake as to accept the transfer of a large debt owing the Brasilianische Bank during the very first month of its reorganized existence. We do not discuss the security of the business itself, for that is a matter which it is not necessary to take up. Considering that the principal shareholder in the Companhia Industrial Brasileira is Sr. Sebastião Pinho, whose speculations have long been celebrated in this capital, and that the security offered are two landed properties upon which the bank could not easily raise even a fraction of the loans at the present time, it may be said without offence that the transaction is an extremely risky one and should not have been made. In view of the critical situation of commerce and of the fact that the money furnished the bank was designed for commercial discounts, it was certainly most unfortunate that so large an amount as two thousand four hundred contos, or one-tenth of the sum advanced by the government for discounts, should be tied up in a mortgage on two estates. Then there is the impropriety of taking over the debt from the German bank at a time when one of the Banco da Republica's managers is still connected with that institution. There may have been no improper use of his position to favor the German bank, but it will be difficult to make others believe it.

This message sent to the municipal council on Saturday last by the prefect of this city, is a very discouraging document. He says that the debt of the municipality now aggregates 43,613,412\$000, including 50,000 gold, which is due to the annual deficits since 1893. These annual deficits have ranged from a minimum of 3,124,759\$17, to a maximum of 20,660,793\$152, or about 1 1/2 times the municipal revenue, and in 1899 amounted to an aggregate of 56,476,372\$026. Adding to this the deficit of the current year as estimated in the last budget (3,968,525\$614) and the total deficit up to the present moment reaches the astounding aggregate of 66,411,891\$540, which is a very respectable sum to pay for the misgovernment of this capital. The prefect thinks that new taxes are possible, but he finds that various municipal laws impede the satisfactory collection of those already imposed. It is perhaps idle to discuss the matter. The streets and public offices are full of municipal employees, and municipal taxes weigh heavily upon every industry, occupation and property. If the expenses now collected, two-thirds of which is expended upon officials and employees, then the case is hopeless. Heavier taxation can not be borne. There must be greater economy in administration and less waste. Less than one-half the present number of municipal officials can easily administer the affairs of this city.

COFFEE NOTES

—Believing that reports of a prospective large crop are causing a fall in the prices of coffee, the *Comunidade do São Paulo* has issued a circular in that sense to planters, asking for information about the present crop, the flowering, and the probable future crop. As the information is designed to support prices, it is not difficult to foresee what answers will be given.

—The *Gazeta* of Piracicaba (São Paulo) is informed that the output of coffee this year in the municipality of Cravinhos will amount to 1,214,000 arrobas (32.32 lbs.) or less than 9500 per arroba will produce up to Sr. Schmitt, 10,926,000\$. One planter alone, Sr. Schmitt, will gather 375,000 arrobas. The municipality of Cravinhos is small, but it is very fertile and favorable for the coffee production. It possesses eight millions of trees under production, and three millions of young plants, and has produced an average of 151 arrobas (1,880.32 lbs.) per thousand trees. This is considerably above any average we have thus far seen.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 19th the United States vice-consul at Santos, Mr. W. Lawrence, embarked for the United States on the Lupoport & Holt steamer "Rosetti."

—It is stated that foot and mouth disease has appeared at Cruz Alta, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where it is causing heavy losses to cattle-raisers.

—A son of the late Capt. Lorena has been elected justice of the peace in Niteroy. Capt. Lorena, our readers will remember, was murdered in Santa Catharina in 1894 by troops of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—A great quantity of counterfeit 50\$ notes have lately appeared at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo. And they will continue to appear until the influential dealers in the stuff, among whom planters sometimes figure, are properly punished.

—The federal treasury having received the sum of 7,500\$ which Simão Machado took from the Rio Claro postoffice, the defaulter has been set at liberty. Evidently the government has no thought of punishing crime because it is crime; it only wants to get its money back.

—Telegrams from Curitiba, Paraná, state that the commission charged with examining the books of the *caixa economica* (savings bank) of that capital have found defalcations aggregating more than 320,000\$. Some of these defalcations are of long standing, and it is said that employees well connected in the place are involved.

—Montevideo advices state that the Brazilian fiscal authorities at Sant Anna do Livramento are treating travellers with great harshness. Recently three merchants arriving at a late hour applied for permission to cross the frontier after sundown and were imprisoned for the night and one of them was threatened with flogging in the morning for daring to protest.

stepped to the street door with him, where he was suddenly confronted by some *seguros* and received a treacherous blow on the head with a stick by Dr. Francisco de Castro himself. Neves retreated and the *Comercio*'s bookkeeper came to the rescue, when the assailants withdrew. The police delegate was not punished by his superior, but was afterwards dismissed by the governor of the state.

—On the 21st inst. the editorial offices of the *Comunidade do São Paulo* were visited by Dr. Francisco de Castro Junior, 1st delegate of police, who complimented the proprietor in a friendly manner and then asked for the managing editor, Sr. Neves Junior. When the latter appeared, the visitor also complimented him in a friendly tone and requested him to come to the door, as he wished to speak with him privately. Sr. Neves at once

—The Minas Geraes press continues to call attention to the shipments of gold from the mines of that state, with the evident intention of creating an impression that the foreigners are exploiting the country for its wealth. But they fail to note what these foreign companies are expending in the country in the extraction of this gold and that for every hundred millions of metal sent away, eighty-five to ninety are expended in machinery, material, taxes, power and labor.

—In our issue of the 9th of last January we published an item referring to an attack made by a police delegate of the little town of Bom Sucesso in the state of Minas Geraes on a party of oppositionists, killing two outright, mortally wounding ten and wounding many others severely. We regret to have to record that the police delegate is again disturbing the tranquillity of that otherwise peaceful little town. The opposition leader at Bom Sucesso is Col. Octavio Carlos de Souza, a very able, determined and influential man, who is at the head of the municipal government and is editor-in-chief of the principal local journal. There are in Brazil very few persons who have sufficient influence to carry an election in opposition to the government, and Col. Octavio Carlos is one of the few. He is consequently a very useful citizen and it is to be regretted that there are not in many other places who do not see how the wretched political situation in this country can ever be improved. But it is natural, we suppose, that such men should be bitterly hated by those who have nothing but official protection to recommend them. We are consequently not surprised to learn that in view of the abuses committed by the police authorities of the state government Col. Octavio Carlos and his friends have been obliged to take up arms to defend their lives and property. At last accounts they had not treacherously, having issued from the office of their journal (whose publication is of course suspended) a bulletin giving an account of the situation and giving the independent press to give the widest publicity to the respective facts. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the current files of Brazilian journals will see that in many parts of the country there are similar occurrences. But in one respect the situation at Bom Sucesso is exceptional: Col. Octavio Carlos is making a gallant and tenacious resistance to the tyranny of the police authorities. Such a man deserves at least moral support and we trust that it will not fail him.

—Advices from Manaus state that the various expeditions against the Bolivians on the Rio Acre have easily evaded the vigilance of the authorities of the state of Amazonas. It was of course designed that they should. The Amazonas authorities have never intended to stop these expeditions.

—The São Paulo superintendent of public works has contracted with the municipality of Rauland for the conservation of the public road between that town and Alambary at the rate of 50\$ per kilometre per annum. But why should the state look after these roads? It should be the duty of each municipality to make and repair its own public highways.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Lighting passenger coaches with electricity is now spoken of as a probable improvement on the Central railway.

—During the eight days that the president of Brazil was in Buenos Aires the trainways carried 3,037,109 passengers, or 379,763 a day. The revenue amounted to \$321,289.65, as against \$1,099,512 during the whole of September. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The government meddles quite too much with railways and what they still do about stations and such details. If it would leave them alone and allow them to exercise their rights without interference it would be far better for all parties. —*B. A. Herald*.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 17th November were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	223,587\$
idem last year.....	298,169\$
Decrease for week.....	74,582\$
Equivalent in gold this year (to 1/10).....	£ 9,782
idem last year (7/10).....	£ 8,667
Increase in sterling for week.....	£ 1,085
Total receipts since January 1.....	£300,782
idem last year.....	£180,488
Increase since January 1.....	£ 20,294

—At the Baldwin Locomotive Works there is now being completed an order for ten locomotives, intended for South Africa. These engines are being built for the English government and will take the place of locomotives destroyed by the Boers. The contract for the work has been in force two or three months and delivery will be made the latter part of November. A cable message has been received saying that the Baldwin Works had been notified to be in readiness to furnish locomotives for quick delivery in South Africa. Up to yesterday no direct information of any additional orders had been received by the Baldwin Works. A gentleman connected with the works says, however, that possibly through their London agents further contracts may shortly be closed. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 25.

SHIPPING NOTES

—It is said that naval vessels will be sent out on instruction cruises soon after the opening of the new year.

—The str. "Rosetti" of the Lupoport & Holt line, left Santos on the 20th inst. for New York with the large cargo of 125,918 bags of coffee. She had still room for more, but could not take more on account of draft. This is a record cargo, being the largest quantity of coffee carried in one bottom and all loaded at the same port.

—The information handed to us last week regarding the passenger service between this port and New York turns out to be partially misleading. The "Evelings", with 5 first-class and 22 steerage passengers on board, was laid up at Bahia with a broken crankshaft, not propeller, and resumed her voyage on the 23rd. The "Woodworth" arrived at Montevideo from London on the 15th and is receiving cargo. It will resume her place in the New York service. It is therefore incorrect to say that only two steamers remain in that service.

—Real Admiral Schley had his little say on quarantine regulations on this port with greater effect and in fewer words than all the other critics have managed in years' time with acres of talk to bring about; his ship was at Flores disinfecting on coming from Rio, and was then ordered by the health board here to undergo five days' quarantine because having only two full-fledged medical men on board. The U. S. Navy aboard he had not brought down some medical-student sanitary-inspector from Rio to guarantee to our local quibblers that there was no sickness aboard. The Admiral there was to his flagship being treated as though it were a dirty little Brazilian coaster, though it was a dirty little Brazilian coaster, and it is not surprising that such gentle terms through the diplomatic channels that for once the gentlemen of the health board were only too desirous of remedying the "unhappy pass", which they did by dictating a general ordinance to the effect that warships should be treated as free from quarantine provided no sickness is found aboard. At present passengers arriving here undergo two days' complementary quarantine on Flores Island, if they prefer to land here, or they go on to L. Plata, and leave only the annoyance and expense of transshipping their baggage from the one port to another. —Montevideo correspondence Buenos Aires *Review*, (Nov. 17).

LOCAL NOTES

—Congress has now prorogued its sessions to December 30th. There is precious little economy in that, we fear!

—During the recent conspiracy trial Dr. Andrade Figueira, one of the accused, spoke of the Supreme Tribunal Federal as "a tribunal da suprema ignorancia."

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd says that the expenditure effected in redeeming the pawned sewing machines of poor sewing women, in honor of the Brazilian visit, was 11,000\$.

—A castilhista congressman has introduced a bill for abolishing trial by jury for so-called political crimes. Senator Ruy Barbosa is a masterly leader in Saturday's *Imprensa* combats this new attack on liberal ideas.

—Among the arrivals to-day by the Royal Mail steamer "Nile" will be Mr. W. J. Crummack, who is returning to Rio as manager of the Lomlon and River Plate Bank. Mr. Crummack's many friends here will be glad to see him back in Brazil once more.

—On the 21st Deputy Manoel Pereira Reis presented a bill in the chamber authorizing the government to grant exemption from import duties for the material needed for operating the company which shall produce half the flour consumed in Brazil from native wheat and a subsidy of 1,000,000\$ a year for the first three years.

—The Club Internacional, of Icatuly, gave another one of their enjoyable *soirees* on Saturday evening last. The weather was again unfavorable, but we are now getting accustomed to that and find means for enjoying ourselves in spite of it. We are indebted to the directors for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

—It would seem that the *Times* correspondent was the first to call the attention of London financiers to the government project for suppression exchange speculation and shutting up the foreign banks. And the amusing part of it is that London says the measure is much worse than the *Times* correspondent represented it to be!

—Whenever a high government official goes up to Belo Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes, the unhappy people of that state get into a state of great excitement and tell all their neighbors that the federal government is about to take the city off their hands. To build a capital city implies the expenditure of a very large sum of money, as the debt-ridden Mineiro now knows.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 24th says that although the arbitration commission on the boundary dispute between France and Brazil is not required to render a decision before 31st December next, the decision has already been reached and is wholly in favor of the French claims, giving French Guiana all the territory claimed, which extends to the Rio Araguay. This assertion is based on a letter from Paris and may not be correct.

—The *Journal do Brazil* has been advised by Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar that the product of the sale of the cattle and sheep presented by the President of the republic, will be divided by him and given to the Beneficencia do Club Naval and Associação de Nossa Senhora dos Navegantes. It is no affair of ours, but how can a present to the crews of three particular naval vessels be turned over to two beneficent societies for the benefit of the whole navy?

—We had an opportunity a few days since to read the quarantine regulations at New Orleans in regard to shipping arrivals from pest-infected ports, and a more ridiculous invention we never saw. They appear to have been drafted in a lunatic asylum. Among the provisions is one requiring the ship to employ men with shotguns in the hold, while unloading, to shoot rats, while another says that boats must lie around the vessel in which men with shotguns must watch for escaping rats.

—The sanitary report of this city for the first half of November, prepared by Dr. Sampaio Viana, states that the total deaths for that period numbered 570, of which 109 from pulmonary consumption, 48 from small-pox, 33 from malaria, 11 from bubonic pest, 7 from beriberi, measles 5, typhoid fever 4, diphtheria 2, and yellow fever 1. The sanitary condition of the city is described as being still unsatisfactory. The births in the same period numbered 522, and the marriages 94. The temperature, registered on Castle Hill, was: maximum 34.7° C. (94.46° Fahr.), minimum 18.5° C. (65.3° Fahr.), and average 22.66° C. (72.78° Fahr.).

—We deeply regret to note the death yesterday morning in Liverpool of Mr. H. Bell Morton, representative of the Commercial Telegram Bureau in Brazil. Mr. Morton left Rio for Liverpool on the 6th inst. on the Pacific str. "Oravia", and died the day after his arrival there. We understand that he was suffering from heart disease, and that fears were entertained that he might not be able to complete the voyage. Mr. Morton was for some years one of the local managers for Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., and has for the last two or three years been associated with the Commercial Telegram Bureau's service in this country. His wife and children are living in Liverpool.

—Continued rains are causing no little anxiety among the weather prophets, who are anticipating a dry summer because of it.

—On the 21st inst. a man named Dr. Torquato Couto, who is evidently suffering from some mental disturbance, called on Col. Thomé Cordeiro and proposed the deposition of President Campos Sales. He also proposed that the colonel should be elevated to the rank of generalissimo and should form part of an administrative junta, which should be composed of Admiral Custódio de Mello, Generalissimo, Thomé Cordeiro and Dr. Torquato Couto. Failing to note the unfortunate man's mental condition, Col. Cordeiro had him arrested and sent to the chief of police, where he was at once set at liberty. Dr. Eneas Galvão declaring that a *calumniate* was needed rather than arrest.

—There is no doubt that the attitude of Admiral Benham in this harbor in January, 1894, rendered much assistance to the floridian party; but, as our readers will see by the disclosures in the leader in yesterday's *Imprensa*, it did not excite that party's gratitude, nor even that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto himself, who was principally benefited thereby. According to the *Imprensa* Floriano always regarded the Americans with suspicion and aversion, attributing to them designs on Brazilian territory. His distrust and ingratitude have survived him and his followers believe or affect to believe the rumor that Bolivia has sold the Rio Acre district to the United States for \$40,000,000.

—The visit of the Brazilian newspapermen to the interior has been a perfect Godsend to our provincial contemporaries whose columns have been filled with descriptions of these gentlemen, and the interminable speeches which they have been called upon to make in return for the hospitality they have received, accompanied by portraits which, we trust, are not in the least like the originals! *La Patria* of Córdoba gives a long-winded account of a picnic to the San Roque dam, from which we will draw a simile from a semaphore signal post:—After the usual presentations and salutations they (the guests) entered the coaches of the Córdoba North Western railway which were drawn up in the same station ready to take them to San Roque dam. Then Mr. Felix Rosayva appeared on the balcony of the last coach and pronounced a beautiful and patriotic discourse, saluting the city of Córdoba and its authorities, in gratitude for the manifestation of which they had been the objects. The train of the North Western railway had received orders from the committee of reception to start immediately, which orders they fulfilled too literally, for the train started as soon as the distinguished Brazilian nationalist had concluded his important oration, giving no time for an answering speech to be made. We are accustomed to constant complaints of railways not fulfilling every requirement of an exigent public, but this is the first time we have had the opportunity of recording a complaint that a railway has fulfilled its orders and started punctually! The Córdoba North Western people knew only too well that if they waited till all the specifying of which our Argentine and Brazilian friends are capable were over, they would never start at all, and obeyed orders regardless of *La Patria's* evident desire for further copy. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 17.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In Pernambuco there is not sufficient money for moving the crops and the Associação Commercial has telegraphed to the government for assistance.

—The new cable for the Western Telegraph Co.'s section between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, arrived at the former port on the 23rd inst. in the steamer "Scotia."

—The *Jornal do Commercio* has given us an agreeable surprise the past week by coming out in open opposition to the project for suppressing the foreign banks.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo of the facilities given for the exchange of called-in and mutilated currency. Why should not every government department be required to assist in this work?

—On the 21st the treasury authorities burned 50,000,000 of called-in and mutilated currency at the furnaces of the custom-house. The whole neighborhood was covered with particles of charred paper.

—It is believed that efforts will now be made to transfer the S. Christovão tramway lines and the Lloyd Brasileiro steamships to German hands. Possession of the Banco da República will of course make such a transfer easy.

—From May 24, when the cattle fair was opened at Tres Corações, Minas Geraes, to Oct. 31, there were sold 27,359 head for the aggregate sum of 3,340,217. In the first fortnight in November, there were sold 5,072, realizing 672,233,900.

—It is stated that the Villa Isabel tramway company has advised the postal authorities that it will no longer transport the letter-carriers gratuitously. The government is destined to learn, we think, that the Germans will not submit to all the exactions that the English have done. When they control the S. Christovão company as well as the Villa Isabel, there will be a very considerable shrinkage in the number of "dead-heads" on the trams.

—The government has again prorogued the period within which called-in treasury notes can be exchanged at par. The notes specified are of 500, 200, 100, 50 and 20, and the period will expire March 31st next, instead of December 31st.

—The Royal Mail Co. has declared a dividend of 30 shillings a share for the last half year, and has voted an increase of 10 per cent. on passenger fares and the highest possible increase in freight charges for next year because of the increased cost of coal.

—We have received a circular advising the dissolution of the firm of Hammett & Dunlop, of São Paulo, Mr. C. F. Hammett retiring from the firm and Mr. A. R. Dunlop remaining with the business, which will continue to be known as the "Casa Americana."

—The minister of finance has refused to accept a deposit of 3 1/2% bonds (*inscriptos*) offered as security by José Scarsi & Co., who wish to buy consumption tax stamps on credit. Last year this firm paid into the national treasury consumption taxes to the amount of 1,569,000\$.

—The press attacks on the lotteries drawn in this city lead to a belief that there is some thing radically wrong. Surely these parasitic institutions are enabled to make sufficient profit out of public credulity without their being permitted to engage in wholesale swindles.

—The acting manager of the London and River Plate Bank kindly informs us that a telegram has been received from the London office stating that the board of directors of that bank had declared a dividend of 20 per cent for the last financial year, carrying forward £58,000 to next year's account. This is a magnificent result and the bank's staff is to be congratulated for it.

—We are informed that the *Jornal do Commercio* has been supplying the municipality with a multitude of small things, such as brooms, candles, etc., for the last three years, and that its contract will soon be expiring. It is certainly something new to the profession, but perhaps the *Jornal* is anxious to play the role of Mr. Whitley in Rio and figure in history as the "universal provider."

—A cablegram has been received by the department from Minister Bryan, dated Rio de Janeiro, October 4, 1900, to the effect that the Brazilian government has advertised for bids for 120,000 tons of coal to be opened November 20. United States coal is mentioned in the advertisement. A sample of 2 tons will be required early in November. A copy of the last contract made by Brazil for coal (in December, 1899) was printed in Special Consular Reports, Foreign Markets for American Coal, page 257.—*U. S. Consular Reports*, Oct. 10.

—The chauvinists in congress and elsewhere will have a very costly lesson to learn should they persist in passing the Elias Fausto project. With exchange down to 7d, their credit abroad still further prejudiced, and the London market closed to them, their position will be anything but cheerful. Then add to this the incalculable harm which it will cause to trade—for business men are not to be dragged into depositing their money in the Banco da República where it will be at the disposition of the government—and we have a result which spells disaster for the whole country.

—As an example of what is now going on in the way of business failures, the following circumstance is related to us. A small shopkeeper declared himself bankrupt a short time ago, and applied to the courts for a judicial settlement of his affairs. His shop did not contain more than 50,000\$ worth of merchandise, but he put in commercial debts owed in this *praga* to an aggregate of 180,000\$, and private debts alleged to be owing to various individuals of some 620,000\$, making his liabilities 800,000\$. He offered *divers* sent and the *juiz*, Dr. Celso Guimarães, accepted his statement. Of course there is every reason for believing that the private debts are fictitious, and we hear that an effort will be made to quash the proceedings.

—A controversy has again broken out over the contract of the City Improvements Co., and it is asserted semi-officially that a revision of the company's contract is impending. One of the sources of complaint is the alleged exclusive privilege enjoyed by the company for putting in house drainage accessories. The company's representative denies that the company is seeking any such monopoly, or any change in the existing revision of contract. The company, doubtless, will ask for nothing more than freedom from all responsibility for the bad work done by private firms, leaving the public to decide for itself whether it will employ experienced or inexperienced men to do work which directly affects the health of the city.

—There has been such an amount of writing in the newspapers on the subject of the cost of the new building destined for the congress and situated at the top of the Avenida Mayo, that it is impossible to arrive at a clear idea of how the matter actually stands to-day. But it would appear certain that before it is actually finished, fitted up, and ready for inauguration as the assembly room of the congress it will have cost about nineteen millions of dollars. We understand that it has been decided to complete it upon the plans approved of, but it will be some years before the work is accomplished, probably on account of the immense expense involved.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The government has suspended for two years legal proceedings against persons accused of infractions of the stamp-tax regulations alleged to have been committed before the 31st of last May. A similar period is granted for the payment of fines not yet collected for such infractions.

—In discussing the Brazilian situation the chairman of the São Paulo railway yesterday took a very favorable view of the government and its acts; yet the "universal distrust" which Mr. Smith admits to prevail in the republic is a distrust entertained not only by every man of his neighbor, but of the government as well. The Brazilian government may prefer existing disaster to breaking faith with foreign creditors; but that remains to be seen. The foreign creditor now obtains paper worth only about four-fifths of the stipulated interest due to him, and he feels no great assurance about getting his full need six months hence, according to promise. The eccentricities of the project of law affecting dealings in exchange hardly confirms Mr. Martin Smith's high opinion of the financial abilities of the Brazilian administration; but we should like to believe he is right.—*Financial News*, Nov. 3.

—The Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, it seems, is mauling on the Banco da República. The *Imprensa* has published documents showing that a debt of the Empresa Industrial Brasileira amounting to 1,000,000\$ in currency and £60,000 in bills of exchange has been transferred by the former bank to the latter.

In the senate, on Saturday, Senator Arthur Rios spoke on the subject. Business men, he said, justly complain that, while reputable houses find difficulty in obtaining sufficient money even for the payment of import duties, means furnished by the national treasury to the Banco da República for the ostensible purpose of aiding the business community, are thus immobilized in transactions like that between the two banks. According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the directors of the Banco da República have written to the *Imprensa*, offering to prove that the transaction is perfectly legitimate. This seems to be unnecessary, for, if we are correctly informed, it is not the legitimacy of the transaction that is questioned, but its expediency. The *Imprensa* states that the minister of finance is to go to-day to Friboiro Palace and explain the matter to President Campos Sales. It certainly needs a great deal of explaining. It should be added to the foregoing that the Companhia Industrial Brasileira is Sebastião Pinheiro incorporated.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Consumption tax agents, says the *Jornal do Brazil*, have not been paid for over two months. We advise them to resign.

—A few days since Deputy Fausto Carlos interpellated the government in regard to its action in suspending the burning of paper money. Of course, we all know the reason, but it would have been interesting to hear the minister's explanation, had the chamber seen fit to approve the question.

—In regard to the reality of the epidemic or bubonic plague there prevails no little incredulity; but of the existence of a wide-spread epidemic of embezzlements there is unfortunately not the slightest doubt. One of the most recent cases of this epidemic is that of the Pernambuco state treasury in which there has been discovered, it is stated, a shortage of 1,500,000\$. The point of resemblance between the real epidemic and that which is supposed to be imaginary, is that in each instance the principal sufferers are the unfortunate taxpayers.

THE cable says that the United States has advised the great powers that in case of the division of China, Uncle Sam will want the districts of Fou-tcheou-fou, Swatow and Anyo—all important commercial centres. We doubt the story, however. Uncle Sam has more China than he can take care of, as it is.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 27th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
do gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
do in U. S. coin at 48.65 per \$	54 75 cts
do 1 milreis.....	54 75 cts
do of 1 milreis in Brazilian gold.....	8 80 cts
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	
to-day.....	10 5/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis	
(gold).....	27 5/16
Present value of the Brazilian milreis	
(paper).....	54 75 cts
Present value of the Brazilian milreis	
in U. S. coin at 48.65 per \$	54 75 cts
do 1 milreis.....	54 75 cts
do of 1 milreis in Brazilian gold.....	8 80 cts

Nov. 10.—The market was quiet. Transactions reported were limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 15/16
Private bills.....	opening 10 3/4—10 5/8
Bank bills.....	closing 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8

Official value of the milreis 384—387 reis gold.

Nov. 20.—The situation of the market was firm, and a fair movement was reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8
Bank bills.....	closing 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8

Official value of the milreis 384—387 reis gold.

Nov. 21.—The market remained unchanged, but the transactions of the day were few.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8
Bank bills.....	closing 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8

Official value of the milreis 387 reis gold.

Nov. 22.—The market was weak. Transactions were regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8
Bank bills.....	closing 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8

Official value of the milreis 387 reis gold.

Nov. 23.—The market was firmer than on the preceding day, and the movement reported was without importance.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8
Bank bills.....	closing 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8

Official value of the milreis 384—387 reis gold.

Nov. 24.—The market opened uncertain with a downward tendency which became accentuated on closing. Transactions reported were regular.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8
Bank bills.....	closing 10 15/16
Private bills.....	closing 10 3/4—10 5/8

Official value of the milreis 384—387 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th November, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The coffee market was comparatively dull the past week, owing in great measure to the obscurity with which dealers are resting the decline in prices. While Rio is struggling to maintain prices, Santos is putting the product on the market in fine style, and is probably the gainer by the transaction. The reported sales for the week in Rio aggregated 2,200 bags, against 3,000 in the five days of the preceding week. The receipts for the week were 54,308 bags, and the shipments 55,112 bags. The fall in exchange yesterday induced sellers to maintain their views as to prices, notwithstanding the unfavorable advice on Saturday from abroad, and the sales for the day were not large.

Foreign advices show that the sales last week were: New York 27,000 bags, Havre 27,000 Hamburg 14,000, and London 11,000—total 78,000 bags, against 62,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 73,500 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our market for the week were:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
	per arroba		per 10 kilos
Nov. 19.	10,000—10,100	15,000 bags.	6800
" 20.	10,200—10,400	5,000 "	6 100
" 21.	10,200—10,300	7,000 "	6 100
" 22.	10,100—10,200	7,000 "	6 100
" 23.	10,000—10,200	5,000 "	6 000
" 24.	10,000—10,000	4,000 "	6 000

The shipments since our last report have been:

	35,700 bags for the United States
14,705 "	" Europe
5,341 "	" Cape of Good Hope
1,207 "	" River Plate, etc.
	Costwise

55,132 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States	bags.
Nov. 20	New Orleans Br. str. <i>Ebro</i>	21,000
" 23	New York Germ. str. <i>Religion</i>	19,000

Europe:

Nov. 20	Chio It. str. <i>Perth</i>	250
	Smyrna do.....	125
	Genoa do.....	31
" 21	Bordeaux Fr. str. <i>Cordillier</i>	706
	Algiers do.....	125

" 22	Trieste Aust. str. <i>Rathoi</i>	1,745
	Solunquie do.....	625
" 24	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Pedropoli</i>	4,337

Elsewhere:

Nov. 22	Montevideo Fr. str. <i>Chili</i>	177
	Buenos Aires do.....	2,954
" 22	Valparaiso Br. str. <i>Santiago</i>	50
	Talcahuano do.....	100
	Punta Arenas do.....	60

Costwise:

Nov. 17	Northern ports str. <i>Flammar</i>	450
" 17	Southern ports str. <i>Napier</i>	243

The receipts for the past week were 58,764 bags, against 56,612 bags for the previous week and 56,604 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York type were the following:

	Nov. 24	Nov. 17
No. 8.....	10 5/16	10 5/16
" 7.....	10 000	10 000
" 9.....	9 700	10 000
" 10.....	9 400	9 700

The stock was estimated this morning at 315,349 bags according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, and 274,849 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,370,360 bags.

	allens.	Paid
Banco Commercio e Industria	150,000	310
Construtor e Agricola	43,000	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	—	—
Lavradores	—	106
Mercantil de Santos	—	—
S. Paulo	135,000	125
Ribeirão Preto	150,000	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	250,000	230
do do (40 %)-	—	100
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	55,000	65
Santos	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz	—	30
Antarectica	—	1,600
Argos Paulista	—	—
Fábril Paulistana	—	—
Ferro Carril São. Amaro	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo	—	—
Hato Paulista	—	25
Lupton	130,000	—
Mechanica	—	110
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	30
Mogyana (all paid)	234,000	215
Idem (all 30 days)	236,000	215
Paulista	237,000	215
Idem (all 30 days)	241,000	215
Poreidre	—	25
S. Paulo	—	—
Telephonic	—	5
União Sportiva	50,000	5
Visão Paulista	—	—

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 26th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
06,395,300\$	483,401,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	755,000— 755,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1885.....	1,000	755,000— 755,000
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	755,000— 755,000
20,000,000	20,000,000	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	755,000— 755,000
51,885,000	51,885,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
65,000,000	65,000,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000
400,000	400,000	do do 1890, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500	755,000— 755,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	3,977	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, July 1900	65,000— 80,000
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	do do series.....	200	3,070,000	8,000, ditto 1900	76,000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,009	4,500, Aug. 1892	4,000— 6,000
16,000,000	80,000	71,933 1/2	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	1,775,000	2,000, July 1895	1,000— 2,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	70,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	650,000	1,000, ditto 1900	40,000
15,000,000	75,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos.....	200	74,921	3,000, ditto 1900	50,000— 40,000
8,587,000	42,935	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	457,041	6,000, Jan. 1900	130,000— 100,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	252,000	10,000, ditto 1900	53,000— 54,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	18,091,774	6,000, ditto 1900	120,000
100,000,000	500,000	all	200	Republica do Brasil.....	200	417,000	1,000, ditto 1900	31,000— 50,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	7,919,445	9,000, ditto 1900	190,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do series.....	200	2,185,236	11 1/2, ditto 1898	110,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	6,000,000	12,000, ditto 1900	130,000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	334,711	10 1/2, ditto 1900	130,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	1,108,818	5 1/2, ditto 1900	110,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	do do series.....	200	400,000	12 1/2, ditto 1895	130,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores de S. Paulo.....	200	800,000	8,000, ditto 1900	130,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	635,000	7,500, Jan. 1895	130,000
10,584,610	52,923	all	200	S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2, July 1899	130,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina.....	100\$	51,955\$	3,000 Aug. 1900	111,000—
5,000,000	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	6,000	2,000 Aug. 1900	20,000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Machado e Campos.....	200	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mazambinho.....	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,335	200	do do series.....	200	2,901,499	int. Sept. 93	2,500— 3,500
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas.....	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Iguazu.....	200	1,480,660	6 1/2 June, 92	13,000
1,500,000	5,000	all	200	União Valenciana.....	200	60,435	6,500, Feb. 86	9,000— 9,500
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucaia.....	200	—	—	8,000— 10,000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4,250

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	165,732	1,500, July 91	155,000— 115,000
5,000,000	50,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos.....	100	6,000	10,000, Aug. 1900	100,000— 130,000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	64,448\$	5,000, Jan. 99	80,000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	105,899\$	5 1/2 June 99	80,000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	S. Christovão.....	200	34,499	4,000, Sept. 1900	80,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	100	—	—	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	5,000, Aug. 1900	200,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	50,598	5,000, Aug. 1900	250,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	300,000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	10,000\$	all	200\$	Alfiança.....	200\$	1,243,234\$	10,000— July 1900	145,000—
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	416,511	7,000— Aug. 96	115,000—
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	Botafogo (anilagem).....	200	46,373	4,000— Feb. 1900	250,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10,000— Aug. 1900	102,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Carica.....	200	741,927	10,000— July 1900	140,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	30,472	10,000— ditto 1900	130,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	52,038	— Aug. 1900	150,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	189,262	50,000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	100,000	12,000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	92,814	12,000— Aug. 1900	150,000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magense.....	200	28,777	10,000— July 1900	200,000— 215,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufacture Fluminense.....	200	250,000	10,000— ditto 1900	130,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	30,625	10,000— July 1900	130,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,859	12,000— July 1900	170,000—
450,000	2,250	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	37,345	4,000— Jan. 1900	60,000— 45,000
350,000	1,750	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	38,394	— ditto 1900	150,000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	21,567	— ditto 99	150,000—
2,600,000	13,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	1,314,403	17 1/2—Aug. 99	150,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alfiança.....	200\$	300,000\$	1,000, July 97	3,500—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	—	20,000, July 1900	3,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza.....	200	200,000	1,000, Jan. 99	3,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	185,342	3,000, July 1900	2,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Fidelidade.....	200	250,000	7,000, Jan. 98	140,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Garantia.....	200	400,000	8,000, July 1900	20,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Geral.....	200	40,000	2,000, ditto 1900	20,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Indemnizadora.....	200	500,000	3,000, ditto 1900	70,000— 19,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	200	150,120	3,000, ditto 1900	17,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Prospereidade.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Taterall Moreaux.....	50\$	42,378\$	1,500, Jan. 99	15,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Crucero (match factory).....	200	—	Jan. 95	30,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	2,237,379	40,000, Jan. 1900	450,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	4,073	10,000, Aug. 91	120,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Edificadora.....	200	6,506,144	8,000, Jan. 94	5,500— 9,500
23,500,000	117,500	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	200	53,239	4,000, Feb. 1900	120,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper).....	200	1,014,680	10,000, Feb. 95	60,000— 65,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	"O Povo" (newspaper).....	200	300,000	10,000, Feb. 95	60,000— 65,000
2,780,250	13,901 1/2	all	200	Atterras Nacionais do Brazil.....	200	39,497	10,000, May 1900	12,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	705,511	2,000, Jan. 91	10,000— 10,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mill).....	200	200,000	5,000, July 99	150,000—
9,312,730	46,563 1/2	all	200	Sociedade do K. & J. (building society).....	200	73,808	5,000, Aug. 99	150,000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Transporte e Lavouras.....	200	40,957	—	—
1,400,000	7,000	all	200	Typographic do Brazil.....	200	—	—	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	—	—	—

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. Nicolson & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.

F. W. SPRENGER

English Tailor

40, RUA DA ALFANDEGA, 40

1st Floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLASS,

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo.

Botafogo.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy.

School Furniture and Supplies.

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood).

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating

Bicycles.

Bicycle Sundries.

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations.

ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-lb. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings Earache or Squiburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Conserve, Wines and Estates. Speciality in English Goods.

WHISKY of different marks.

MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,

(Imported direct).

Frigerific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

CHEESES. &c.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Ayres A. de Souza.

TO BE HAD OF ALL
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Hunyadi János

THE WORLD'S BEST

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

SPEEDY, SURE AND GENTLE
UNIVERSAL REPUTATION
ASK FOR THE NAME OF ANDREAS SAXLEHNER ON EVERY LABEL.

LIQUEUR WHISKY

PURE WHISKY

under the authority of the Hon. H. M. Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House.

CAUTION

THE SUCCESS OF THIS, THE ORIGINAL BRAND OF

LIQUEUR WHISKY

As brought into existence numerous imitations under similar titles with additions, the adoption of which can only be to mislead buyers of the original brand. To protect ourselves and the interests of our supporters, we direct attention and respectfully request that our patrons will see that the genuine article is supplied when purchasing.

A. & B. MACKAY, Glasgow.

Agent: — C. N. LEFEBVRE, 23 RUA DA CANDELARIA, RIO DE JANEIRO

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are, manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work statuary and objects of value in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos:

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Metherow, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS

ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY.
The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European mineral waters.

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:

Rua Visconde de Inhamma 51

TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

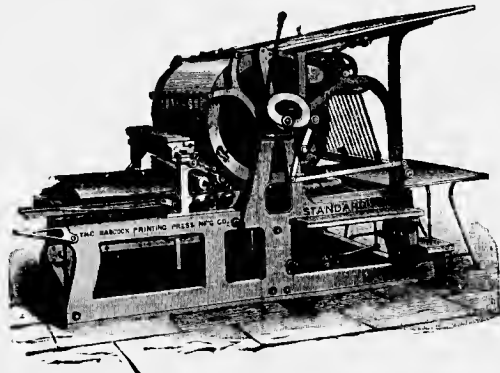
CRASHLEY'S

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1855.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTO.
68, Broad Street. **NEW YORK**

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITEN.

Capital. . . 80,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" " Brazil
" " River Plate
" " China, Japan
" " Australia

Regular Steamers to

Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen, 400 Marks \$ 9.—
" " " " 350 " " 7.—

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

Steamships.

Royal Mail
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1900

Date	Steamer	Destinations
1900		
Nov. 28	Magenta	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Dec. 12	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England thrice a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Caraly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Coleridge, 17th Dec.

The steamer

"Buffon"

sails on the 1st December for
New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates for above port and also for

BARBADOS.

Surgeons and Stewards carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for **NEW YORK.**

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

50, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Iberia, Dec. 4th
Liguria, 16th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua São Pedro



MAGALHÃES & Co.

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of
Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit-
able for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam
launches and skilled employees.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-
da" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tinture of Ne-
candra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-
que Manguon says that "during voyages on
men of war I have had occasion to use
Tinture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Leivas against sea sickness and always
with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify
the results obtained by these distin-
guished physicians, with the Tinture and
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-
candra, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
sible delay to supply the want of the Wine
Elixir and Tinture of Nectandra Amara
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and sure
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the
legs and convalescence after long and si-
cious illness, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
nausea a prompt action; it is also to facilitate
for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
solved in pure water if no wine is to be
had.

Persons who have no connections here
and who may desire to have these most
useful pills can obtain them by applying
direct to the proprietor who undertakes to
permit orders by registered post to any part
of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of
2\$000 per box, 14\$500 for 6 and 28\$000 for
12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

DRINK

**Sanderson's
Whisky**

NOTHING MORE!!

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between *Rio de
Janeiro* and *Porto Alegre*, calling at *Parana-
guá*, *Desterro*, *Rio Grande* and *Pelotas*.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-
ably.

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

will sail for

PARANAGUA,
DESTERRO, *RIO GRANDE*, *PELOTAS*
and *PORTO ALEGRE*,

Saturday 1st December.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

LEA & PERRINS'

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce
that, to further safeguard the public
against imitations of their world-renowned

Original Worcestershire Sauce,

they are now printing their Signature, in
white, diagonally across the upper part of the
red label on each bottle. Anyone copying the
same will be at once proceeded against.

**WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.**

The Original and Genuine.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

TRADE MARK.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the Best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-
NESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Hysterical Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Feelings, and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shown from the
first day of its administration by a Remarkable
Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,
with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and
Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None
genuine without the British Government
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,"
London, England, engraved thereon, by order
of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials
from all parts of the World, and from the
highest Medical Authorities. No other
Phosphoric Preparation has received such
distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.**

TRADE VALVOLINE MARK

LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally busi-
ness men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 32, Rio de
Janeiro.